

YUGGA MOUNTAIN PROJECT

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

Postclosure Thermal Conditions at Yucca Mountain: How Hot Should It Get?

Presented to: Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

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Outline

- Issues Related to Postclosure Thermal Conditions
- Work Completed to Address Issues Related to Postclosure Thermal Conditions
- Analyses of Postclosure Thermal Conditions
- Testing to Address Postclosure Thermal Conditions



Issues Related to Postclosure Thermal Conditions

- DOE's interpretation of the Board's main concerns with respect to postclosure thermal conditions for the Viability Assessment (VA) design (1998)
 - The potential for corrosion of the corrosion-resistant waste package material would be significantly reduced if peak waste package surface temperature were reduced
 - There would also be significant reduction of coupled thermal-hydrologic and thermal-geochemical processes at lower temperatures



Work Completed to Address Issues Related to Postclosure Thermal Conditions

- Evaluated alternative designs (License Application Design Selection Report - 1999)
- Evolved to the Site Recommendation (SR) design with lower temperature postclosure thermal conditions (2000)
- Evaluated higher (SR) and lower postclosure thermal conditions - Supplemental Science and Performance Analyses (SSPA- 2001)
- Enhanced the experimental program to address corrosion processes and waste package environment
- Completed the Waste Package Materials Performance
 Peer Review

Evolution of Thermal Conditions (VA - SR)



Analyses of Postclosure Thermal Conditions

- DOE analyzed higher (SR) and lower postclosure thermal conditions (SSPA)
 - Some differences in performance were observed at the subsystem level for some models
 - System level performance was essentially the same for both higher and lower postclosure thermal conditions



Example Subsystem Level Analyses



Chemistry for higher and lower temperatures at the drift scale: carbon dioxide (left panel) and pH (right panel)



Total Dose Uncertainty



- TSPA models apply to both LTOM and HTOM
- The TSPA uncertainty ranges for HTOM and LTOM are similar
 - Process level models evaluate subsystem uncertainties, which in some cases, are propagated in TSPA abstractions

LTOM - Lower Temperature Operating Mode HTOM - Higher Temperature Operating Mode



Overall Evaluation (02/02)

• For preclosure

- Dose estimates are below the regulatory limit for both cases
- Preclosure safety hazards and costs may be higher for a lower postclosure thermal condition (increased excavation, longer timeframes)

For postclosure

- Confidence in subsystem effects on total dose is higher for lower postclosure thermal condition because larger thermal effects contribute to uncertainty
- For postclosure system level performance, both cases result in doses that are well below the regulatory limit
- The results of this study indicate the a Yucca Mountain repository will work for both cases
 - Additional work will be completed before a decision will be made on postclosure thermal conditions



Plans to Address Postclosure Thermal Conditions

- TSPA for License Application (LA) will analyze a design that leads to postclosure thermal conditions similar to the SR Design
- This approach does not preclude closing in a cooler mode. Lower postclosure thermal conditions can be achieved by
 - Adjusting the amount of aged fuel, the aging duration, and the ventilation rate and/or duration
 - Derating waste packages
 - Varying waste package spacing
- Subsequent decisions will be informed by results of ongoing tests, analyses, and modeling



Testing to Address Postclosure Thermal Conditions

- The following tests will provide a stronger technical basis for decisions on thermal operating conditions
 - Drift-Scale Thermal Test
 - Cross-Drift Thermal Test
 - Natural Convection Test
 - Geotechnical Tests
 - Low Thermal Load Testing
 - Waste Package Corrosion and Environmental Tests
 - Postclosure Simulation Test





Recent Test Results

- Recent test results suggest that
 - Large portions of the repository have benign in-drift environments for corrosion for extended periods of time
 - Portions of the repository will pass through aggressive indrift environments for shorter periods of time
 - Work is continuing to improve our understanding of how much of the repository will see aggressive conditions for and for how long
 - Mark Peters and Gerald Gordon are discussing some specific test results today

